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Occurrence of *Camisia solhoeyi* (Oribatida: Camisiidae) in Japan

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Abstract — *Camisia solhoeyi* Colloff is first recorded from Japan. This species can easily be distinguished from its Japanese congeners by setae h1, which are shortest of the notogastral setae. A well known species *C. lapponica* (Trägårdh) is very similar to *C. solhoeyi,* and so previous records of the former should be re-examined.

Key words — Camisiidae, *Camisia solhoeyi*, new locality record, Japan

The oribatid mite *Camisia solhoeyi* Colloff 1993 and *C. lapponica* (Trägårdh 1910) have been confused in the literature. Sellnick and Forsslund (1955) attempted to redescribe *C. lapponica,* but their work was based on the specimens of a different species. Colloff (1993) pointed out this problem and described their mite as *C. solhoeyi*. Olszanowski (1996) redescribed *C. solhoeyi* based on specimens from Poland, but a few characters differed from those described by Colloff (1993). Our purpose is to present the first record of *C. solhoeyi* from Japan and to briefly redescribe the species based on the Japanese specimens.

Family Camisiidae
Genus *Camisia*
Camisia solhoeyi Colloff 1993

[Japanese name: Soruhoi-onidani]
(Figs. 1–2, Tables 1–2)

Camisia lapponica sensu Sellnick & Forsslund 1955, p.489, fig. 14 (non Trägårdh 1910).

Camisia lapponica: Solhøy 1976, p.19.

Camisia (Ivarsia) *lapponica* (Trägårdh) : Karppinen & Krivolutsky 1987, p. 67, fig.1. Misidentification.

Camisia solhoeyi Colloff 1993, p. 1375, figs. 27–28 (female holotype from Hordaland, Asane, Hastefjell, 460 m, 12 km N. of Bergen, Norway, preserved in Mus. of Zool., Univ. of Bergen, Norway, not examined); Olszanowski 1996, p. 51, figs. 63–67, phot. 8, 9.

Diagnosis. 1) Setae h1 shortest of the notogastral setae, only half the length of the *c*, *d*, and *e* series; 2) setae *e*1 and *e*2 narrow and lanceolate, not elongated; 3) sensillus elongated, with distal part smooth; 4) lamellar setae longer than distance between them; 5) 10 pairs of genital setae; 6) epimeral setation 3-1-3-3; 7) epimeral seta 4b enlarged; 8) legs monodactyl.

Supplementary description. Measurements (in µm; female n=2): body length 830–840, maximum width 484–366; prodorsum length 141–169, maximum width 297–304; notogaster length 689–680, maximum width 304–366. Detailed measurements shown in Table 1. Rostrum rounded. Pair of ridges reaching anteriorly from near interlamellar seta to base of lamellar apophyses. Lateral margins of notogaster smooth, convex. Transverse dorsocentral ridge just anterior to h1. All notogastral setae smooth, some narrowly lanceolate, size order: c1-c2=c2-c3. Bothridia and tips of sensilli extending well above anterior notogastral margin. Tarsi monodactylous. Ten pairs of genital setae. Epimeral setae 1b and 4b elongated.

The description by Colloff (1993, Norway and Sweden) differs from that by Olszanowski (1996, Poland) in the genital setae, notogastral setae, epimeral setation, and the size of some epimeral setae (Table 2) . All paratypes of *C. solhoeyi* were collected from Sweden, while the holotype was from Norway. Colloff (1993) did not mention the enlargement of setae 1b. In addition, we did not examine the type series.

C. solhoeyi and *C. lapponica* have been confused in the European region. Therefore, the same confusion possibly exists in past records of *C. lapponica* from Japan. All records of *C. lapponica* from Japan should be re-examined in the near future.

Specimens examined. Two females (individual a: NSMT-Ac11509; individual b: NSMT-Ac11510), Takayu Heights, *Pinus* forest, Fukushima, Fukushima Pref., Honshu, 11–XI–1999, S. Shimano leg. The following Swedish specimens were also available: 3 females, with no data, deposited in the collection of Dr. R. A. Norton.

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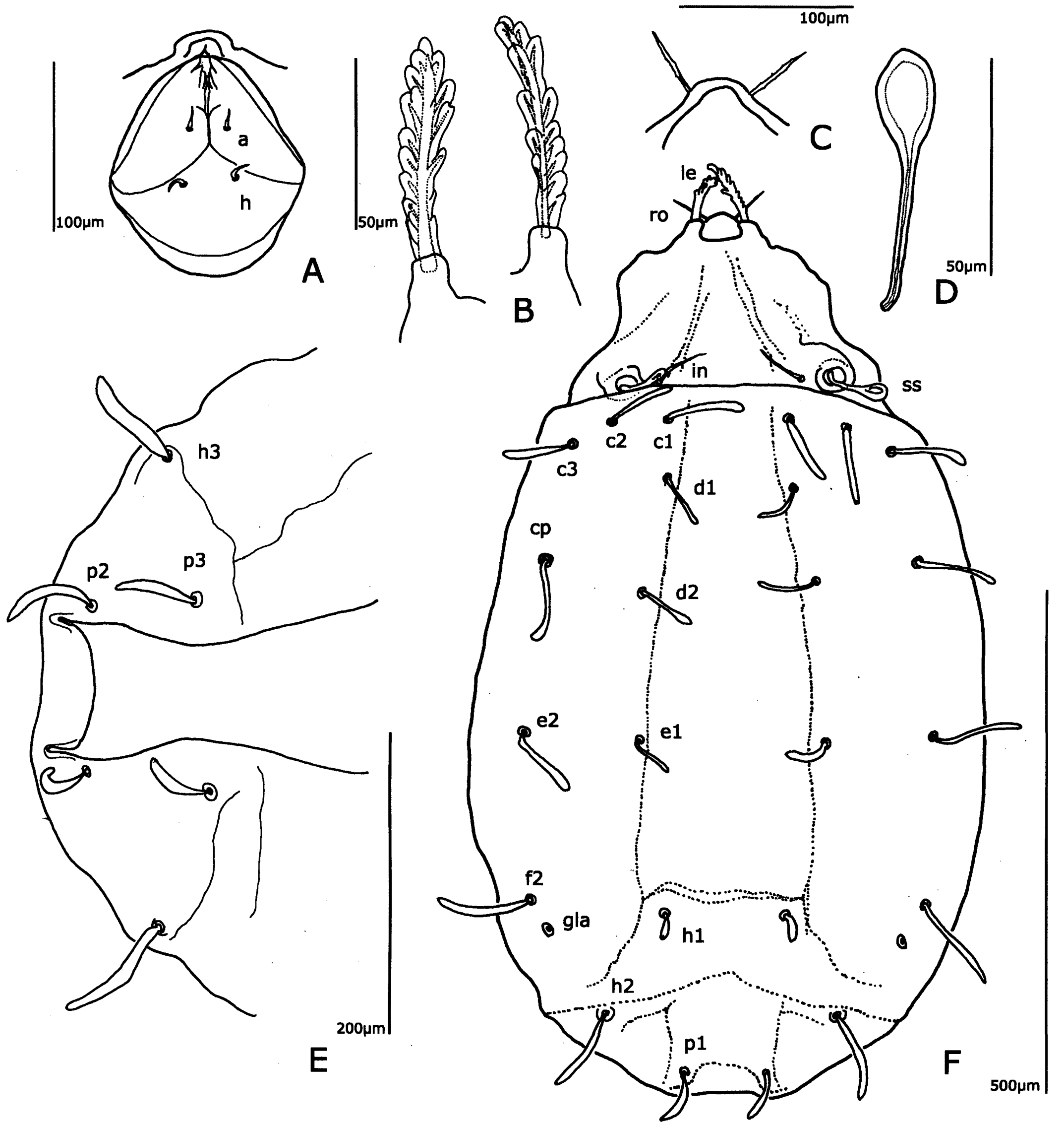

Fig. 1. *Camisia solhoeyi* Colloff 1993. — A, ventral view of subcapitulum (individual b); B, dorsal view of lamellar setae (individual b); C, ventral view of rostral setae (individual a); D, dorsal view of sensillus (individual a); E, ventral view of posterior margin of notogaster, (individual a); F, dorsal view of body (individual a).

Table 1. Measurements (in μm) of setae (left / right) in *Camisia solhoeyi* from Japan (*cf.* text).

Individual	ro	le	in	ss	c1	c2	c3	d1	d2	d3
a	24/25	65/65	41/42	45/55	62/62	65/62	73/8	050/50	58/58	79/80
b	21/18	62/68	–/–	31/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	59/59	–/–
	e1	e2	f1	f2	h1	h2	p1	p2	p3	g1
a	45/45	84/83	23/25	94/95	46/51	87/87	–/66	73/68	51/50	31/–
b	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/52	84/86	52/39	89/86	55/55	–/–
	g2	g3	ep1a	ep1b	ep1c	ep2a	ep3b	ep3b	ep3c	ep4b
a	31/-	–/3	7–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/29
b	–/–	–/20	9/11	19/18	9/9	12/9	–/7	8/6	9/12	20/18
	ep4a	ep4c								
a	–/–	–/–								
b	8/6	8/9								

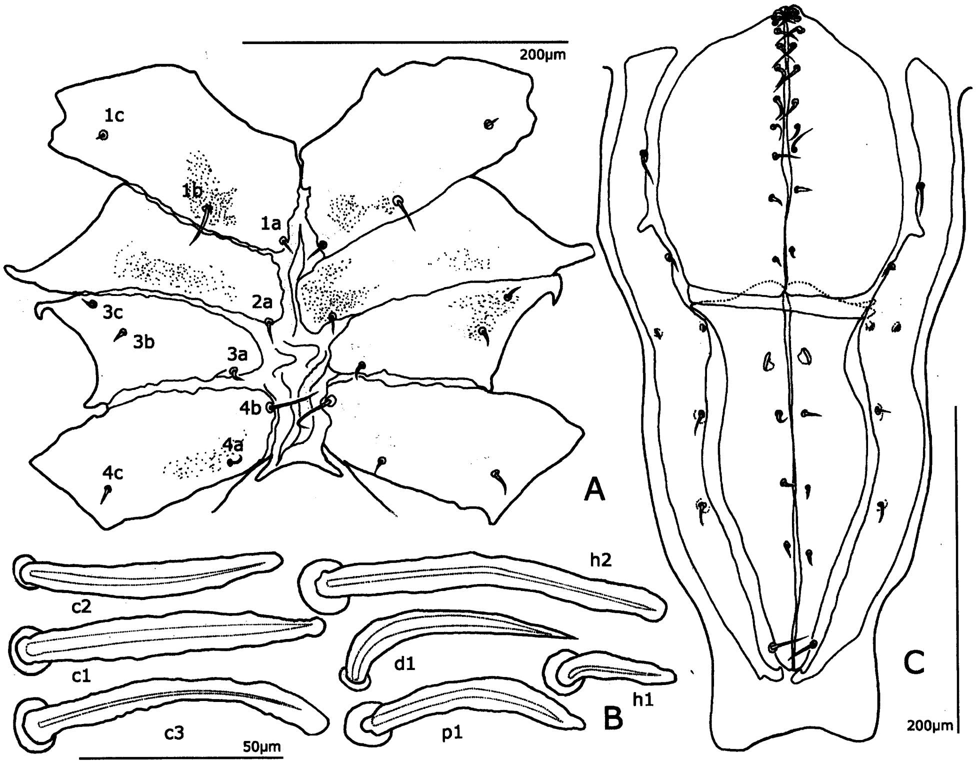

Fig. 2. *Camisia solhoeyi* Colloff 1993. — A, ventral view of epimeral region (individual b); B, dorsal setae (individual a); C, ventral view of anogenital region (individual b).

Table 2. Comparison of some characters of *Camisia solhoeyi* among 3 localities.

	Norway, Sweden (Colloff 1993)	Poland (Olszanowski 1996)	Fukushima, Japan
Genital setae	9 pairs	11 pairs	10 pairs
Notogastral setae	c1-c2=c2-c3	c1-c2<c2-c3	c1-c2=c2-c3
Length of dorsal seta h1	ca•1/2 of the other notogastral setae	same as the other notogastral setae	ca•1/2 of the other notogastral setae
Epimeral setation (1-2-3-4)	3-1-3-3	3-1-2-3	3-1-3-3
Size of epimeral setae	(1b and)* 4b enlarged	subequal?	1b and 4b enlarged

* new information in this paper

Distribution. Japan (Honshu, new record); Norway, Sweden, Poland, Austria.

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従来ヒメアシダカグモに使用されていた*Sinopoda stellata*（Schenkel 1963）を日本のクモから削除した．同種は中国内陸部に固有の種と考えられる．

スマトラ島のカブリダニ類（ダニ目：カブリダニ科）（pp. 125–133

江原昭三（〒680–0001 鳥取市浜坂2丁目15–7）（pp. 125–133）

高藤晃雄氏（京都大学）が1981年12月にインドネシアのスマトラ島で種々の植物から採集した標本が，この研究に用いられた．12種のカブリダニが同定され，この中の1種は新種で，*Amblyseius*（*A.*）*sumatrensis* として記載された．他の11種はすべてスマトラからの新記録種である．これらのうち，従来あまりよく知られていない *Amblyseius*（*Neoseiulus*）*circellatus* Wu & Li 1983，および *Paraphytoseius seychellensis* Schicha & Corpuz-Raros 1985 については，再記載が与えられた．前者の雄はこのたび初めて記載された．残りの種の大部分については，主要な識別形質が記述された．

中国地方産のモリヒメグモ属（クモ目：ヒメグモ科）の3種（pp. 135–137）

吉田　哉（〒990–2484 山形市篭田2丁目7番16号）

中国地方からモリヒメグモ属 *Robertus* の3種を記録した．そのうちの1種，ノジマモリヒメグモ（新称）*R. nojimai*，を新種として記載した．その他の2種，キタモリヒメグモ *R. sibiricus* Eskov 1987 およびサイトウモリヒメグモ *R. saitoi* Yoshida 1995，を岡山県および鳥取県から初めて記録した．キタモリヒメグモは本州新記録となる．

長野県産のタカユヒメグモ属（クモ目：ヒメグモ科）の1新種（pp. 139–140）

吉田　哉（〒990–2484 山形市篭田2丁目7番16号）

長野県産のヒメグモ科タカユヒメグモ属 *Takayus* の1新種をフジサワヒメグモ（新称）*T. fujisawai* の名前で記載した．高山村山田牧場の上部標高1,750 mほどの尾根部分で，ウラジロモミ（ダケモミ）*Abies homolepis* Sieb. & Zucc.に網を張っているところを採集された．

南西諸島産のユウレイグモ属およびシモングモ属（クモ目，ユウレイグモ科）の2新種（pp. 141–144）

入江照雄（〒860–0082　熊本市池田2丁目19–11）

南西諸島産のユウレイグモ科の2新種，*Pholcus okinawaensis* オキナワユウレイグモ（新称，沖縄島産，与論島産）および *Spermophora yanbaruensis* ヤンバルユウレイグモ（新称，沖縄島産）を記載した．

日本初記録のソルホイオニダニ（ササラダニ亜目：オニダニ科）（pp. 145–147）

島野智之[1]，坂田知世[2]，Roy A. Norton[2]（[1]〒960–2156 福島市荒井字原宿南50　東北農業研究センター畑地利用部　畑土壌管理研究室; [2]College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York, USA）

Camisia solhoeyi Colloff（ソルホイオニダニ，新称）を初めて日本から記録した．本種は，胴背毛h1 が他の胴背毛よりも短いという特徴によって日本に生息する他の近縁な種と区別できる．よく知られている *C. lapponica* (Trägårdh) は，本種と非常によく似ており，以前の *C. lapponica* の日本での記録は，再調査される必要があるかも知れない．